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WHOLE NUMBER 414.

FOCH HITS HUN ON FLANK; FOE IS THROWN BACK

French in Smashing Counter-Attacks Force Huns to Give Ground.

SECOND MARNE BATTLE IS ON

Frenchmen Maintain Two Salients Which Enemy in Vain Tries to Wipe Out—Crown Prince's Attack Continues With Doubled Violence.

Paris, June 3.—The German attack continued during the night with redoubled violence on the western side of the new salient, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter-attacks and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners, the war office announced.

Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed forward advance parties from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil. On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Reims. The situation is unchanged northwest and north of Reims.

Against the western wing of the battlefield from the Oise to Chateau Thierry, the strongest German efforts were directed. Between the Oise and Soissons the French held a broad salient between the two pockets made by the German offensives of March 21 and May 27. The plateaux forming this salient offer excellent opportunities for massing troops.

The salient held by the French constitutes a grave danger to the German flank, and the enemy is striving to remove it, but with indifferent success. The ground won in earlier offensive operations serves as the point of departure for the present movement, which is operated from two bases, the Noyon-Montdidier line on the right and the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line on the left.

Hun Forced to Bare Plan.
The military critics, says a Havas agency review today, still view the situation as serious, but consider the signs increasingly reassuring. The most important development is regarded as the enemy's attempt to advance westward and push toward Paris, thus, it is considered, revealing his strategic intentions unmistakably.

In the first shock of this new rush, it is pointed out the allies were obliged to give ground in some places, but they held their own on the Aisne and the Ourcq, and their vigorous counter-attacks are considered a prelude to the stoppage of the enemy advance.

With some the most important part of the battlefield is that with Noyon, or the region to the south of it, on the one end, and the district north of Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, on the other. It is here that the German rush toward Paris demands undivided attention.

Premier's Paper Optimistic.
The newspaper L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's organ, is optimistic over the situation. It points out that the enemy plan to draw the allies toward the south and to push on westward, only met with success as far as the first part of it was concerned. The remainder of the plan is being completely defeated, it declares, and everything gives reason to believe the enemy will be totally blocked.

There was much satisfaction evinced yesterday in the lobby of the deputies over the information given the members by the army control delegates. The particulars cannot be published, as they have to do with the movements of troops, but the delegates emphasized the excellent impression that had been made upon them by the confident spirit among the pollus of the reserve divisions which are destined to fall upon the invaders.

Clemenceau Tells Secrets.
In greeting a delegation of socialist deputies, Premier Clemenceau voiced his absolute confidence in the issue of the present operations. He gave the deputies details which made an excellent impression.

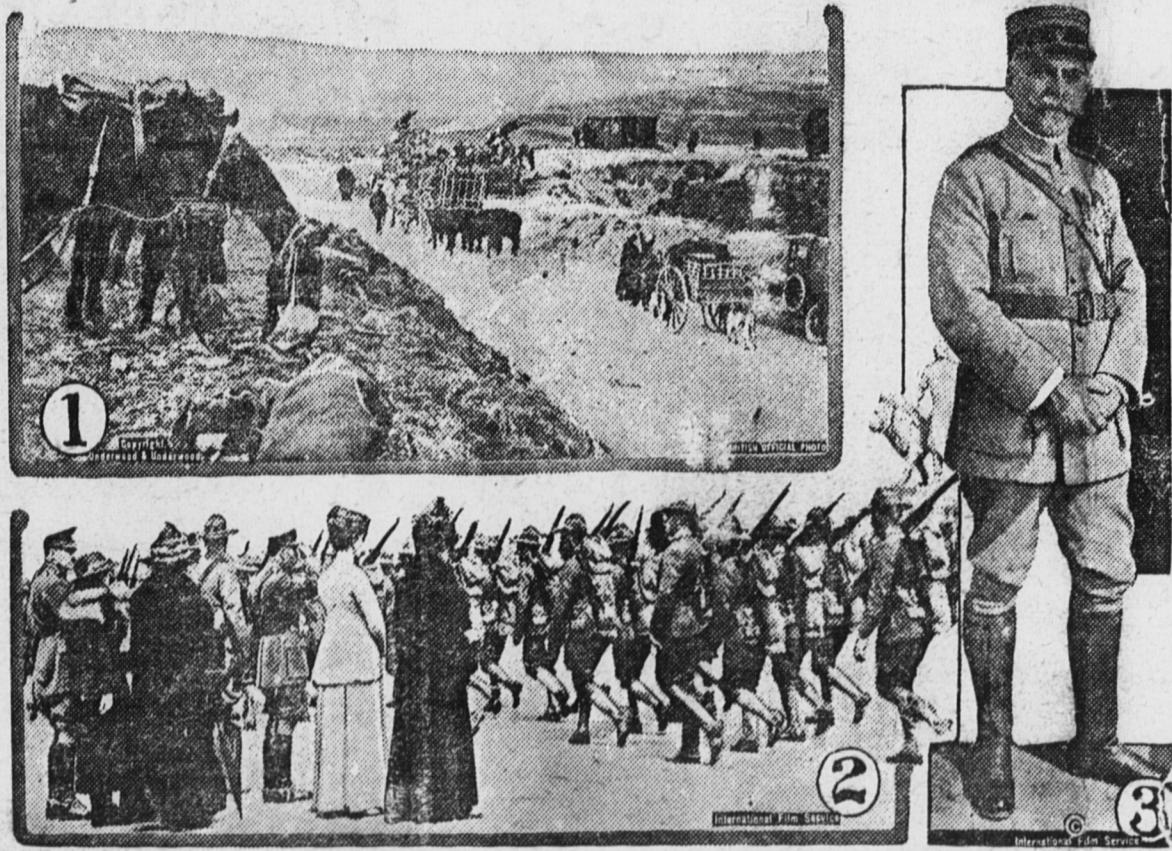
Premier Clemenceau, in his capacity of war minister, has issued an order suspending until further notice all furloughs and leaves of absence in the army.

London, June 3.—The German artillery was considerably more active in the sectors of Villiers-Bretonneux, east of Amiens, and Hebuterne, north of Albert, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

"A hostile raid was repulsed at night east of Villiers-Bretonneux. Local fighting has taken place to our advantage at Aveluyville, north of Albert. A few prisoners have been taken by our troops in these encounters."

"The hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villiers-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors and has been active during the night south and west of Lens and in the neighborhood of Givency."

Ukrainian Minister Named.
Basile, June 3.—Baron Steingall has been appointed Ukrainian minister to Berlin.



1—French refugees with their household goods passing British gun positions as they seek safety from the Germans. 2—King George and members of the royal family reviewing American troops at Buckingham Palace, London. 3—Capt. Gabriel Pares, director of a band composed of wounded French soldiers that is touring the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Start a New Drive on Paris, Striking Lines of the Allies in Champagne.

ADVANCE, BUT LOSE HEAVILY

Foch's Reserves Come Up and Huns Are Checked North of the Marne—Americans Carry Out Offensive in Gallant Style—Italians Win Two Victories.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week witnessed a renewal of the Kaiser's drive, at the front, but to the surprise of everyone not in the confidence of the German high command, the blow was directed, not against the allies in Flanders, nor against their lines in the Aisne region, but in Champagne.

His apparent intention was to rush his forces swiftly on Paris, breaking through the line where the allies were weakest. The location was well chosen and the preparations made with wonderful secrecy, but up to the hour of writing the results were, as in the former drives, not comparable with the losses sustained.

The apex of the drive had advanced some 18 miles beyond the starting line, reaching Verzily, six miles from the Marne and 44 miles from Paris. The famous Chemin des Dunes had been taken, as had Craonne, Vailly, Fismes and other towns and villages, and finally, on the west side of the new salient, the allies retired from Soissons. But by that time General Foch's reserves were arriving in large numbers and the desperate efforts of the Germans to widen the salient were stubbornly resisted and virtually checked. In the suburbs of Soissons the French were holding out the western outlets from that city, and northward of Reims, on the east side of the wedge, the Franco-British forces were repulsing every Hun assault.

The commanders of the allies viewed the situation with calm confidence and seemed to have no doubt that they could stem the carnage of the Germans long before they reached the neighborhood of Paris. They were not yielding a foot of ground easily or cheaply, but were pursuing their former policy of retiring in good order before vastly superior numbers, maintaining their line intact and sparing their reserves as much as possible.

The German armies selected for this third drive were those of the crown prince, though they are commanded really not by that degenerate son of the Kaiser, but by Generals Von Boehm and Von Below. About thirty divisions, with large droves of tanks and much artillery, were brought up to the Chemin des Dunes front in the nights and kept concealed in the daytime so that the allied aviators had no inkling that the long expected attack was to be made there. Facing the 30 divisions were nine French and four British divisions to stop the Germans when they began their attack on Monday between Coney and Reims, after a terrific bombardment with gas and high explosive shells. They forced their way down to the Aisne the first day, and even crossed that river at some points. Next day they made a further advance of some five miles, reaching the Vesle river and forcing a crossing at Fismes, but already they were being slowed up, and on the flanks they were able to make little progress. Wednesday they directed great masses of troops at Soissons, and the French and British there, after exacting a fearful price in lives, withdrew to the western environs. Meanwhile the German center was pushed forward to Fere-en-Tardenois and Verzily. On Thursday the entire allied line was reported to be holding well, and thereafter the Huns made slow and difficult progress, or none at all.

Foch's arrangements for handling his reserves proved excellent, and the

fresh troops arrived swiftly and without confusion, largely by motortruck trains, and got into the fight immediately on reaching the front. Foch was compelled to keep in mind the fact that more than 3,000,000 German soldiers are facing him and that vast numbers are still threatening Amiens and Arras, and consequently he could not make his line everywhere as thick as he would like to have it. But his plans for quick shifting of troops are admirable. The German soldiers, it has been learned from various sources, were keyed up to the present effort by promises of the prompt capture of Paris and a consequent German peace. That these promises cannot be fulfilled there need not be the least doubt. The morale and valor and determination of the French and British were never greater than now, and the ever increasing numbers of the dashing American soldiers give them renewed confidence.

The Americans in plucky undertook their first real offensive on Tuesday, and acquitted themselves gloriously. Attacking on a front of one and a quarter miles west of Montdidier, in less than an hour they had smashed the German lines, captured the village of Cantigny, taken several hundred prisoners and inflicted heavy losses in killed and wounded on the enemy. The entire attack, including the waves of barrage fire, was carried out with perfect smoothness. Twelve tanks led the way, and Pershing's men followed them with the cry "Go to it, Yanks." They then reached Cantigny where they found the village mainly ruined houses, with the German garrison hidden in caves and dugouts. These refugees were speedily cleaned out with grenades, and all the Germans there were either killed or captured. A ridge beyond the village was the real military objective, and this our troops soon gained, and prepared to hold it, despite the fierce fire from the enemy. And hold it they did throughout the week, against repeated counter-attacks.

This operation was not extensive, but as one British officer jubilantly remarked, it was not the size that counted so much as the splendid way in which the Americans showed the Germans their mettle. In the Luneville sector the Huns made a heavy attack on the American line Wednesday, but were driven back with considerable loss. The American casualties were few and not a prisoner was taken by the enemy. That night there was great artillery activity all along the front northwest of Toul, and on Thursday many aerial battles were fought there.

In Flanders the Germans made one big attack, early in the week, between Voormezele and Loere, but after gaining a small bit of ground they were driven back with severe losses.

A characteristic bit of German brutality was the deliberate bombing of American hospitals in a town many miles from the front. One nurse was killed and a number of wounded were injured. The Hun aviators also made several attempts to raid Paris, but the air defenses of the French capital are now so admirable that the raiders were easily driven off. American aviators are now helping to defend Paris.

The Italians apparently grew tired of waiting for a renewal of the Austrian offensive and took matters into their own hands. In two dashing operations they captured important mountain positions in the Tonale region, together with many prisoners and guns, and cut a big gap through the Austrian defenses on the lower Piave front at Capo Sile. The first of these battles was fought on ground 1,200 feet above the sea and amid glaciers and melting snows.

Sweden, it was announced, has signed a commercial and navigation agreement with Great Britain and her allies. A similar agreement between Denmark and America has so angered Germany that the Danes have been served with an ultimatum that it must be canceled. The swamping of the Hun submarine by American shipbuilders goes ahead merrily and no longer is there any doubt of the ultimate failure of the

U-boat warfare. A significant event of the week was the launching at Newark of the Agawam, the first of the new standardized fabricated steel vessels built by the Emergency Fleet corporation.

The British admiralty announced that the transport ship Leasowe Castle had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean with a loss of 101 persons.

The central committee of Finnish workmen has protested against the brutalities of the White guard, which, it asserts, has imprisoned 70,000 persons and slaughtered prisoners by wholesale, hundreds of the killed being women. In this delectable work the White guard is helped by the German soldiers.

Of great importance was the announcement by the administration last Wednesday that the United States now supports the nationalistic aspirations of the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. Until now the president had gone no further than to express sympathy with the idea of autonomy for the anti-German Austrian states, but he has changed his attitude and his new policy may do much to encourage the subject races of Emperor Charles to revolt. It will certainly encourage the brave Italians who are fighting along the Piave, where before long American troops will be with them in the trenches.

On the other hand the Austrian emperor has stated that in the future he will rely on "the faithful and precious collaboration of the Germans for the development of the interests of the state."

President Wilson appeared before congress unexpectedly on Monday and urged that body to begin work immediately on tax legislation to provide the funds necessary for the carrying on of the war. The defeat of the central powers, he said, is the consideration that dominates every other. Senators, representatives, supreme court justices, everybody present, rose and cheered lustily when the president added:

"We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind."

Despite the desire of many members to have an early adjournment, congress yielded at once to Mr. Wilson's plea and plans were made to formulate a revenue bill as speedily as may be. The president in his address confirmed the expectation that there would be another and larger issue of Liberty bonds in the fall, probably immediately after the election.

On Wednesday the president issued an appeal to all Americans to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency, and to save their money and invest it systematically in war savings and Thrift stamps and other government securities.

Director General McAdoo announced general pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railway employees, carrying out most of the recommendations of the railroad wage commission, and he followed this with the announcement that both freight and passenger rates would be raised, the latter to 3 cents a mile, and the former by more than 25 per cent. This, it is estimated, will bring in about \$900,000,000 more a year, which will be used to meet the increases in wages and the higher cost of supplies.

Popular belief, based on the wheat crop estimates, that the restrictions on the use of wheat might soon be modified was corrected by Mr. Hoover, who says every prospect of the wheat situation intensifies the need for the greatest possible limitation in the consumption of wheat and wheat products in America in order that there may not be serious want among our allies. The consumption of the cereal at home, he says, should be only one-third of the normal.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state

Lancaster.—H. V. Bastin was named trustee of the Lancaster College instead of S. D. Cochran, who died suddenly two weeks ago.

Lancaster.—The handsome residence of William Simpson, postmaster and merchant at Testersville, north of here, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$8,000.

Harrodsburg.—While chopping wood at his home on Salt river, James Field had a chip fly up and strike him in the eye, and it is in a serious condition from the blow.

Madisonville.—Henry Adams, well-known farmer living several miles north of town, was instantly killed when the automobile in which he was riding turned over. His nephew, Willie Lovan, was driving the car.

Whitley.—H. M. Brown, a constable of this county, was shot and killed in his yard at Worley by some one who fired five shots from a high-power rifle at two hundred yards away from the side of the mountain. No arrest has been made.

Winchester.—Plans are on foot for the organization of a brass band in Winchester. Several young men of the city held a meeting and discussed the proposition, which met with great favor. About ten young men thus far are interested.

Paris.—A man hunt was participated in by Chief of Police Link and two deputies in an attempt to arrest two men who escaped from the Eastern Hospital at Lexington during the night. The officers were assisted by farmers in the neighborhood.

London.—Charged with violation of Section 3 of the espionage act, Silas Taylor, of Letcher county, and L. H. Starn, of Pineville, were sentenced by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran to serve three years each in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Georgetown.—A large plate glass window in the front of McFarland & Murphy, grocers, was completely demolished when Mrs. Lonnie Kemper of this city, lost control of the machine she was driving and crashed across the sidewalk into the building.

Georgetown.—Approximately \$50 worth of postage stamps, believed to have been stolen from the Duval (Ky.) postoffice last September, were found by a section hand in a culvert of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, near Sadieville, Ky. They were forwarded to Washington.

Louisville.—Breaking down after a grueling cross-examination covering a period of four hours, Samuel Searcy, 26 years old, confessed to the members of the Louisville police department, it is alleged by officers, that he was the man who killed Henry Barger, in whose house he was a boarder.

Georgetown.—Mrs. Harold Jenkins who recently took her husband's place as clerk of the local board, left for Washington, where she has been given a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder, where also Mr. Jenkins is located. Her place has been taken by Circuit Clerk Lewis Finley.

Harrodsburg.—Miss Lella Cooke Saltee has enlisted as a nurse in Dr. Barrow's Base Hospital Unit to fill a vacancy. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Saltee, of this city, and received her diploma as a graduate from Norton Infirmary, Louisville. She has three brothers already in the service who enlisted when war was first declared.

Lexington.—A conference of the leading scout executives and commissioners of the state was held here and plans for the Boy Scout section of Camp Daniel Boone, which will be held in July, were completed. Lexington will send thirty-five, Louisville sixty, Frankfort thirty, Ashland twenty and the smaller troops in the state will be asked to send fifty-five, making 200.

Carlisle.—Jerome Perrin, forty-nine, formerly of Breckinridge county, who was given one year in the State Reformatory in the Nicholas circuit court on a charge of shooting at Sheriff Myers, of this county, from which judgment he prayed for an appeal to the court of appeals, was adjudged to be of unsound mind by a jury and taken to the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington.

Frankfort.—While walking in his sleep Postmaster Russ Hughes fell from the second floor of a hotel here through a skylight, landing in the basement. He fractured his skull. His condition is serious.

Mt. Sterling.—The warehousemen and farmers of this county are planning to build a large redrying plant to cost approximately \$45,000. The lot has been secured and as soon as word is received that the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will put in a switch, the deal will be closed and work begun.

LIEUT. CAMPBELL IS FIRST U. S. ACE

California Flyer Has Five Victories Confirmed; Rickenbacher Is Close.

STORY OF LATEST BATTLE

Calls on German Airman to Surrender—Shoots Machine Down When Hun Tries to Make for Home—Detroit Aviator Captured.

Washington, June 3.—American volunteers and technical departments blew up 32 enemy dugouts and a bridge, killing and wounding more than 20 of the enemy, says General Pershing's communique.

With the American Army in France, June 3.—Another German airplane was brought down by an American pilot in an air battle, crashing near St. Mihiel. In the sector northwest of Toul, according to unofficial information.

With the American Army in France, June 3.—To Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California goes the honor of being the first "ace" in the American flying corps. It was Lieutenant Campbell who shot down the German biplane near Pont-a-Mousson Friday. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially.

Rickenbacher May Be Ace Also.
It is probable that another ace will be announced shortly and the aviator to win the honor probably will be Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher of Columbus, O., the former automobile racer. Official confirmation of the victory reported gained by Rickenbacher Thursday will bring his string of victories to the coveted five.

With a number of other pilots Lieutenant Campbell was out early. They were acting as patrols and as protection for an American observation machine returning with British bombing airplanes.

Some distance away Lieutenant Campbell saw a German biplane at a height of 4,500 meters (nearly three miles). He sped toward it and when he got near the German, the German began to dart in and out, firing bursts from his machine gun. The German did his best to get a shot home, but Campbell kept circling and darting at high speed. The battle continued for 20 minutes before the enemy observer abandoned his gun. Campbell saw that the German's ammunition was exhausted and he closed in on him.

Asks German to Surrender.

Lieutenant Campbell tried to signal the German to surrender and descend on French soil, but the latter apparently decided to take a chance of getting home. The American got on the tail of the German, forcing him down, but all the time the enemy was getting nearer home. Lieutenant Campbell again signaled without success and then, when the choice came of permitting the German to escape or shooting him down, he cut loose with his gun and poured a deadly stream of incendiary bullets into the German machine, which crashed to the earth inside our lines.

"I did not like the idea of shooting him down when he was not fighting," the first all-American ace said, "but I could not let him get away."

The American airman made prisoner Thursday by the Germans was Lieut. Wilfred V. Casgrain of Detroit, Mich.

GOMPERS HITS ALL SLACKERS

Declares That Socialists and Pacifists Are Nothing More Than Pro-Germans.

Washington, June 3.—"Socialists and pacifists are nothing more than pro-Germans. Whether they are conscious or unconscious of it, they are playing the pro-German game."

This denunciation was voiced by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting of the American labor mission. The mission, composed of representatives of the various trade unions, had just returned from a trip through Europe and members describing the scenes of horror they had witnessed during air raids in England and France, declared that they were without parallel in the history of the world. They extended to President Gompers personal greetings from President Poincare of France, King George of England and the British premier, Lloyd George.

3 MONTHS AHEAD OF TIME

Great Powder Plant Near Nashville, Tenn., Is Now in Operation.

Nashville, Tenn., June 3.—Powder making operations at the \$90,000,000 plant the Du Pont Engineering company, at Wilmington, Del., is building for the government at Hackey's Bend on Cumberland river has started, three months ahead of contract time.

Huns Disarm Russ.

Berne, June 3.—The Germans have completed the dismantling of the population of Odessa. Thousands of rifles and machine guns were seized from the Russians, it was learned.

Revival at Methodist Church.

Rev. W. H. Mogowan, pastor of the Methodist church, will open a revival June 11, assisted by Rev. Peter Walker, of Lawrenceburg.

The afternoon services will be especially interesting to Bible students as the preacher will give a series of studies that will introduce the love story of the Book of Books.

You are cordially invited to attend and bring your Bibles and delve into the "An Ancient Love Story," "Mothers-in-law and Daughters-in-law," "The Old Homestead," "Trials and Triumphs of a Working Girl," "Love and Courtship," "True Marriage."

Themes for discussion in evening services: "What's the Matter With the Church?" "The Lost Power of the Church of God," "Can a Man Forgive Himself?" "The Sin Unpardonable," "The Aftermath of Sin," "What Must I Do to Be Saved?" "Who Cares for My Soul?" "What is It to Be a Christian?" "Wanted—a Man," "Christ Confessing—Sinner Confessing," "Is It Any Use to Pray?"

Mr. Walker has been called the children's evangelist, and will hold special services for his little friends each Saturday afternoon when he will preach on "A Handful of Nails" and "A Bundle of Sticks."

Evening services at 8:00 p. m. Afternoon services at 2:30 p. m. Public cordially invited to any and all of these services.

Patriotic Meeting at Lacy Creek.

On Saturday night, June 1, Mr. Kimber J. Bowles, Agricultural Agent for Morgan county, accompanied by Mrs. Martha D. Womack, Chairman of the Women's Committee on War Saving Stamps, held a patriotic meeting at Florress. After the singing of "America" Mrs. Womack made an interesting talk in which she complimented the people of that neighborhood upon their patriotism and the noble response they had made to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. She explained the War Savings Stamp campaign which opens June 24. At the conclusion of her remarks "Keep the Home Fires Burning" was sung.

Mr. Bowles made a splendid patriotic speech, stressing the importance of and the benefits to be derived from the Community Canning Club. The people of that section agreed to form a club and purchase an outfit.

At the close of the meeting L. C. Elam arose and asked if any money was wanted. Mrs. Womack explained that they did not come to ask for money this time but that any one who wished could join the Red Cross or contribute to the Red Cross war fund.

The following became members of the Red Cross and paid their membership fees of \$1 each: Mesdames L. C. Elam, T. J. Elam, Minnie McClure, Maggie Elam, Della Elam, Clifford Elam and Pearl Black; Misses Bonnie Elam, Nettie Cox, Eva Black, Rosa McClure, Katie Easterling, Matt'e Pelfrey, Maude Cox, Miranda Easterling and Susan Howerton; Messrs. C. H. Black, Victor Black, Ova Black and Walter Conley.

Total membership fees, \$20.00. The following contributions to the Red Cross War fund were received:

L. C. Elam,	\$1.00
G. W. Lacy,	1.00
C. C. Elam,	2.00
W. A. McClure,	.75
A. J. Howerton,	4.00
Ernie Bowling,	1.00
Stanley Bowling,	1.00
Miscellaneous,	1.25
Total,	\$12.00

Tollesboro, Ky., June 1, 1918. H. G. Cottle, Editor, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:
Enclosed find check for one dollar for which please send your paper one year, and oblige,
JESSE APPLIGATE.

Entered as second class matter April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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All communications should be addressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

What has become of the statesman who sneered at the silver dollar as "cheap money?"

Many a boy who was pronounced "the picture of his dad" has been known to overcome that handicap.

After this war has ended, the title of "Colonel" will no longer stamp a man as necessarily from Kentucky.

It isn't Russia's unwillingness to fight that distresses the Allies. It's her inability to distinguish between friends and foes.

It is stated that the Russian soldier receives only one cent a day for their services. And yet we wonder at his lack of enthusiasm.

Many a man will advance a little recently acquired knowledge of a mule as an excuse why he should be drafted for the agricultural brigade.

Meanwhile Uncle Sam pleasantly but firmly insists that Holland must keep her back door closed if she expects us to pass any thing in at the front.

Some Congressmen are planning a trip to the battle-front this fall, and doubtless there are those among their constituents who would prefer for them to stay there.

If the faithful old farm horse could express his view of this war, it would likely contain a strong protest against the amateur drivers who have been wished on him lately.

Just how is the politician to solicit the soldier vote, and it on the other side? Will he go over there to electioneer? That might be a good solution of the candidate question in a good many instances.

With limestone in quantity close, and with the knowledge of how our soil needs lime, it seems that it would be a very profitable undertaking for a number of farmers to jointly buy and operate a rock crusher. Any of our soil, with the addition of limestone, would grow blue grass abundantly, and its application would improve any land. It would increase the yield of corn and wheat and it would be so much cheaper than any other fertilizer. All farmers know how abundantly limestone land produces. We can make our limestone land by putting limestone in it, and its good effects are practically permanent.

OUR COUNTY AGENT.

We wonder if the farmers of the county appreciate the fact that the County Agent, Mr. Bowles, is here for the sole purpose of helping them. That is his mission. He wants to help you to increase the yield of your farms and will be glad to help you work out your problems. He has spent his youth in preparing himself for a practical, scientific farmer. Don't think that because he is a young that you can't learn from him. Remember that the government has gathered the wisdom from the ripe experience of the most successful farmers in the world, and is teaching it to the boys in the colleges in order that they may demonstrate it to their fathers.

You may not have faith in "book farming," but co-operate heartily with Mr. Bowles and you will. Help the Corn Club boy and see him produce twice as much by the "book" way as you do in your way; take note of how with pure bred pigs and balanced rations he produces pork at half the cost you do. Mr. Bowles' business is to help and demonstrate to the farmers the best way. He is doing a great work and it will help you to encourage him. He is anxious to demonstrate that 10 acres of corn and a silo will winter 50 cattle. What farmer will try it?

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

Mr. Taxpayer, how are you pleased with the report of the condition of the West Liberty Graded and High School? Oh! you haven't seen it? No, really? Well—come to think of it—neither have we. Well, what are you going to do about it? Keep right on paying taxes, one-third of which you were promised would be applied toward paying off your bonded indebtedness? Yes, that is what you are going to do, supposedly; but listen: Do you know—are you sure—that the interest on the school bonds has been paid? There is a persistent rumor going the rounds that not even the interest on these bonds, which are liens upon your homes, has not been paid. Worth investigating, isn't it? If you don't think so now, you will change your mind when a suit is filed to collect this money. "Oh, you say, 'there is no danger of that.'" You just wait and see. It is highly probable that this will be done within a very short time. Do you suppose the people holding the bonds are going to wait forever? Not on your life! The day of accounting may come sooner than you think, and it is not going to be a welcome guest, either.

There is something radically wrong when a board of trustees refuses to let the people of the district know how their money has been expended.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from Our Exchanges with an Occasional Comment By the Editor.

Germany Stands For It.

The Aisne battle is named in Germany the "Battle of the Crown Prince." The kaiser is on hand, but not in the role of commander. He had a battle. It was the one in Picardy in March.

When the failure of that attack became evident, when excuses and explanations for the slaughter were needed, the kaiser's name was withdrawn from it. So one can imagine him quite content to leave this new assault to the crown prince.

Perhaps the Aisne offensive is not intended to be more decisive than the one in Picardy. Or do the two take turns in claiming battles which are planned and carried out, of course, by Ludendorff, Hindenburg and Mackensen?

One imagines the prince greeting the kaiser at the Aisne, and saying politely: "Won't you have this fine battle?"

"No, thanks," says the kaiser. "You keep it. I just had one. It was the battle in Picardy."

"I had one, too," says the crown prince, with equal lack of enthusiasm. "It was some time ago, but I still remember. It was the battle of Verdun."

The crown prince, if the present offensive goes well enough, may be expected to command a private Boswell. The kaiser, in Picardy, had Karl Rosner. That journal was kept at the side of the "All-Highest," to chronicle how the "All-Highest" gathered violet; how he looked at the maps quite intelligently, and how he said, registering pathos, "What have I not done to preserve the world from these horrors!"

So far, the effort to give this prince with the face of a razor-back hog a reputation for military achievement has failed utterly. The best that can be said is that, if he isn't much on the battlefield, he does cut a great dash amid the loot of a captured chateau.

But effort to give him a reputation cannot be abandoned. For, whatever his lack of ability, he is to succeed him of the twisted brain as the "All-Highest" of Germany.—Cincinnati Post.

The Slanderer.

May I say a few words to the people of this county? The sight of a man or woman tried by the courts for a crime is always a shock to the law-abiding element, yet how many of these go through life without doing bodily harm to their neighbors, stain their tongues with the venom of gossip and slander? If you hear a bit of scandal, do you let it die in your memory or do you tell it to the next friend you meet as a toothsome piece of news? If you do the latter there is not much difference between you and the prisoner who answers in the open courts for his misdeeds. He stabbed with a visible weapon, you cut with an invisible knife and your thrust was in the back. Do you live your life and let your neighbors live theirs in the sweet satisfaction of letting one another alone; or do you keep an eye across the way and spy out the hints that are not meant for public gaze and then whisper them to the neighbor next door? If you do this you are no better morally than the street arab who picks your pocket. Dishonest prying and tattling are in effect character-picking. Gossip begets gossip. While you are stabbing others in the back are you sure that your own ribs are invulnerable and that your neighbor's stiletto does not find an entering place for as deadly a thrust as the one you gave?

You are an ostrich if you go about thinking you can thrust your head in the sand and hide from retaliation. Slander is a chicken that comes home to roost always. Your neighbor's daughter and some one may kill the good name of your own. The most poisonous reptile in the world is the man or woman with a serpent tongue. That person lives from the carrion of character, and the venom is an acid eat-

ing both ways—into the life of the slanderer and into the soul of the slandered, and the last is worse than the first, for life goes out but the soul goes on and carries it stains to the high court of the last appeal. A tongue red with the killing of character is as deserving of punishment as a hand red with human blood.

Let everyone examine himself and see who is without fault.

W. DeW. P.

The Pioneer's Sleep.

In a low sweet vale, by a murmuring rill,

The pioneer's ashes are sleeping;

Where the white marble slabs so lonely and still,

In silence their vigils are keeping.

On their sad, lonely faces are words of fame,

But none of them speak of his glory;

When the pioneer died, his age and his name,

No monument whispers the story.

No myrtle, no ivy, nor hyacinth blows

O'er the lonely grave where they laid him;

No cedar, nor holly, nor almond tree grows

Near the plebeian's grave to shade him.

Bright evergreens wave over many a grave,

O'er some bow the sad weeping willow;

But no willow trees bow, nor evergreens wave,

Where the pioneer sleeps on his pillow.

Some are inhumed with the honors of state,

And laid beneath temples to moulder;

The grave of the father of Lincoln, the great,

Is known by a hillock and boulder.

Let him take his lone sleep and gently rest,

With naught to disturb or awake him;

When the angels shall come to gather the blest

To Abraham's bosom they'll take him.

—George Balch.

The above is copied from the Charleston (Ill.) Daily Courier and sent in at the request of Luther Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duval Smith, of DeHart, Ky., who was the first to apply for enlistment in Uncle Sam's forces after the Coles county (Ill.) Local Board received a telegram announcing that registered men might enlist. He was accepted in the aviation corps and sent to Vancouver, Washington.

Dear Old Bogie:
Arrived in camp all O. K. This is a nice place. Well satisfied and lots to eat and all sorts of amusements. The boys all look good in khaki. Send my paper to 20th Co., 5th Bn., 129 Depot Brigade, Camp Taylor, Ky. Give my best regards to all my friends in West Liberty.

Yours respectfully,
HARRY MCCLAIN.

The wages of neglect is bad roads.

Regulations Concerning Flour.

1. No family is permitted to buy more than six pounds of wheat flour per month per each member of his family.

2. No wheat flour must be without an equal number of pounds of substitutes, except on purchaser's certificate that he has the substitutes, which certificates must be accepted at mill.

3. No dealer can sell wheat flour to any family when the amount sold added to the amount on hand makes more than a 30 days supply when used on a six pound per capita basis.

All dealers are required to keep a record of all flour sales in a book kept for that purpose, so that it may be checked up by the auditors at any time necessary. These names must be made in the name of the head of the family only, showing date, number in family and amount sold.

5. Warn all people of the danger of buying more than six pounds of flour per month, per each member of the family, or of having more than thirty days' supply on hand at any one time.

These are U. S. Government regulations and must be strictly observed.

Respectfully
L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Admr. Morgan Co.

Contract Letting.

The County Board of Education will receive sealed bids for the building of a school house at Lenox, Ky., up to June 10, 1918. Plans and specifications may be had at the office of the County Superintendent at West Liberty.

BERNARD E. WHITT,
County Superintendent.

A. P. Gullett, Dentist, will be at Wrigley June 10-11-12-13-14 to do dental work. 413-2

John McMann's Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY
Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPAR, CASHIER.
3% Interest on Time Deposits.
We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

For Sale Cyclone Well Drilling Machine

with all necessary fixtures and sufficient rope to drill 500 feet. Machine as good as new and would cost at factory today \$2,200. On account of other business will sell for less than half its real worth.

Terms: cash or negotiable note.
ED. DAY, West Liberty, Ky.

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with
Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank
Deposits 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

Come In and See the Weber Here Are a Few More Points on the Weber

YOU will be interested in looking over the hound, hub, skein and skein box construction. On the Weber the hounds are of straight-grained oak; on the front gear they are of the square type, wide and roomy in the rear, to give the reach ample support in turning short. They are mortised and well braced with solidly welded steel. Hubs are of white oak only, turned, shaped, and bored accurately for the skein boxes. Skein box is made so that a grease chamber is formed. A solid collar keeps the oil away from the wood of the hubs. Mud and sand cannot get into the axle and the skeins cannot wear into the skein boxes. That means long life and good service.

These are all reasons why you should have a Weber wagon—that is if you want a wagon for real work. Come in and let us show you.

For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

Who Has Been this County's Most Prominent Citizen During The Past Half Century?

Has Our County a Building Over Fifty Years Old Worth a Place in History?

Kentucky is to have a Hall of Fame—limited to the most prominent citizen, man or woman, in each of the 120 counties.

We have been asked by the Courier-Journal at Louisville, which is celebrating its semi-centenary by publishing interesting historical facts about every section of the State, to give our people an opportunity to select by voting this county's representative in this Hall of Fame.

The Courier-Journal will print pictures and brief life sketches of those chosen by the different counties. These will appear daily during this summer and fall in a series of 120 articles—one to each county—entitled, "What Kentucky Has Done in the Past Fifty Years," concluding with the issue of November 8, which is the Courier-Journal's Golden Jubilee Day, having on November 8, 1868, succeeded the Louisville Daily Journal, which was started in 1830, the Louisville Daily Democrat, begun in 1843, and the Morning Courier, first issued in 1844.

In addition to the picture and sketch of our county's most prominent citizen, the Courier-Journal wants for the article of our county a picture of and brief story about the oldest building in our county—church, school, home, business or Government structure.

Use the coupon below. Fill it out, write plainly with pen or pencil, and mail it to our office on or before June 15.

We will announce in our paper, as soon as the coupons have been canvassed, the name of the prominent citizen receiving the most votes, and the building found to be the oldest in the county. The Courier-Journal will furnish us with half-tone illustrations of both, together with the article to appear on our county, and we will reproduce these immediately after their appearance in the Courier-Journal.

Three leading citizens of our county will be asked by us to canvass the coupons when all are in. In case of a tie, this committee will make a choice and the decision will be final.

Hall of Fame and Oldest Building.

Morgan county.

Editor Licking Valley Courier,
West Liberty, Kentucky.

I vote for (write plainly).....

as having attained the greatest prominence in our county during the past fifty years—1868 to 1918.

Conditions: No one now living is to be voted for. Person voted for need not have been born in this county, birth may have ante-dated 1868, but prominence must have been attained while a citizen of this county.

I believe the.....
is the oldest building in our county and is entitled to a place in history. It is located (Give location in a way to make identification easy).....

I understand this building was erected in (give year).....

Remarks.....

Signed.....

Address.....

It is not necessary to vote on the most prominent citizen and also express belief on the oldest building. You may do either or both as you prefer. You are limited to one vote on the most prominent citizen and one expression of belief as to the oldest building. Bring this coupon to our office or mail to us not later than June 15. This coupon will not appear in subsequent issues. If you are interested clip it now and bring or send it in to us.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash for the past six months. My sales have run about 50 per cent over any previous six months, proving that my low price-cash policy is meeting the approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Provisions, Fruits, etc.

Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of

Gents' Furnishings

notwithstanding the difficulty in getting goods, is far better than any past season. Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.

PRICES GUARANTEED

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of Ladies and Misses Winter Coats, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Buy War Saving Stamps—then more.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.



The Waltz.

A Chicago vice committee's investigation disclosed that of the 1,000 cases of girls who had gone astray 700 attributed their downfall to the influence of the round dance.

The above is the excuse I offer for what I say here and the way I say it.

In dealing with an evil plain words are necessary, and I shall not mince them. The time has come when a false idea of modesty must not keep the truth from the young people. To-day when rapidly changing conditions are forcing the girls into the lines of endeavor that were formerly regarded as man's, the knowledge of her danger is her best safeguard. A mother once said to me: "My daughters are innocent and pure because I have taught them what vice is and to abhor it."

The waltz is demoralizing. There can be no doubt of that. In all normal, healthy people the sex instinct and sex desire is strong. It is useless to try to dodge this fact. Nature's Great Plan would go all awry were this not true. Ergo, the close contact of the waltz, the embrace, the motion, the challenge of the eye, can not but excite the sex desire and sweep the dancers from all moral moorings. The intoxication of the waltz is mental, but it is as truly intoxication as that produced by alcohol.

The fact that men don't waltz with men is sufficient indictment against the waltz.

When you hear a man say that he can hold a woman in the close embrace of the waltz and feel the softness of her flesh without his passion being aroused, you are justified in either doubting his veracity or questioning his right to wear trousers.

The ball room is psychologically demoralizing. Take the women who are devotees of Terpsichore and see to what extremes of immodesty it leads. Would women appear in church in the same state of semi-nudity that you see in the ball room? In her first debut into the ball room the young girl is decently clad because her innate sense of modesty revolts at the idea of exposing her person to the gaze of men, but repeated contact with man in the waltz and association with the brazen habitues of the ball room soon kills her sense of shame and soon you see her in the arms of her partner, her bare arms and breasts a challenge to his lust. For it is a challenge.

The man is not alone to blame. The woman who is a regular habitue of the ball room deliberately dresses in a manner to arouse the desire for her in man. Whether or not she must follow the example of Mother Eve through hereditary instinct I know not, but I do know that in tempting man to but refuse him she sometimes does not refuse. Oftentimes the fire of desire she kindles in him burn away all barriers and consumes her. Playing with fire is a dangerous game.

Without seeking to extol Byron as a paragon I will quote him on the challenge of the waltz:

"Hail moving muse! to whom the fair one's breast, Gives all it can, and bids us take the rest."

Oh, for the flow of Busby or of Fitz,
The latter's loyalty, the former's wits,
To 'energize the objects I pur-

sue,
And give Belial and his dance their due."

It is true that many, many girls come from countless balls without a surrender of virtue, but almost invariably they lose the crowning glory of woman's loveliness—modesty.

I would rather put the whisky glass in the hands of my boy and expect him to make a sober man than to allow my daughter to do the round dances and expect her to emerge from that life pure in body and mind.

Byron must have looked a century ahead and caught a vision of the fox trot, bunny hug, and a few of the modern dances when he wrote:

"Fraught with this cargo, and her fairest freight,
Delightful Waltz, on tiptoe for a mate,
The welcome vessel reached the genial strand,
And round her flocked the daughters of the land.
Not decent David when before the ark,
His grand pas-seul excited some remark,
Nor love Quixote, when his Sancho thought
His knight's fandango friskier than it ought,
Nor soft Herodias, when, with winning tread,
Her willing feet danced off another's head,
Not Cleopatra on her galley's deck,
Displayed so much of leg, or more of neck,
Than thou ambrosial Waltz, when first the moon
Beheld thee twirling to a Saxon tune."

And the suggestiveness of the next few lines are not the suggestiveness of the poet but rather what the waltz suggests:

"Liberal of feet and lavish of her hands;
Hands which may freely range in public sight
Where ne'er before—but—pray 'put out the light.'
Methinks the glare of yonder chandelier
Shines much too far, or I am much too near,
And true, though strange,
Waltz whispers this remark
'My slippery steps are safest in the dark.'
But here the muse with due decorum halts,
And lends her longest petticoats to Waltz."

But nowhere in the poem is Byron's satire more biting than when he addresses himself to the husbands of the waltzing wives:

"But ye—who never felt a single thought,
For what our morals are to be, or ought;
Who wisely wish the charms you view to reap,
Say—would you make those beauties quite so cheap?
Hot from the hands promiscuously applied,
Round the slight waist, or down the glowing side,
Where were the rapture then to clasp the form
From this lewd grasp and lawless contact warm?
At once love's most endearing thought resign,
To press the hand so pressed by none but thine;
To gaze on that eye which never met
Another's ardent look without regret;
Approach the lip which all, without restraint,
Come near enough—if not to touch—to taint;
If such thou lovest—love her then no more,
Or give—like her—caresses to a score;
Her mind with these is gone, and with it go
The little left behind it to bestow."

Surely the Christian mothers of West Liberty will keep their girls aloof from the most seductive and dangerous of all menaces to their purity—the waltz.

HOLD THE BATTLE LINE IN FRANCE

Feed the American Army—Save the Wheat Flour

THE PATRIOTIC PLEDGE

I have a family of — persons living at my home. I have on hand — pounds of wheat flour. I agree that in my home we will not use more than six pounds of wheat products in thirty days for each person, including flour, crackers, Victory bread, macaroni, etc., until the next harvest comes in August. I agree to hold at my home all wheat flour which I have on hand over a thirty days' supply for my family on the ration of six pounds per month per person, and to dispose of such surplus as the United States Food Administration may direct in the interest of National Safety. If my surplus flour is given to the Government, I am to be paid what it cost me.

I make and sign this pledge as an American citizen to aid in the winning of the war.

Cut out the above pledge. Fill in the blanks. Sign your name and address and mail to your County Food Administrator at once.

Wheat! Wheat!! Wheat!!! This is the great national necessity at the present time. It is needed for the immense armies we are sending abroad at the present time. It is needed for the Allied armies who are so gloriously holding the Battle Line in Western France until the Americans can get "on the job" and drive the German Hordes back across the Rhine.

It is wheat flour that is so badly needed for bread stuffs over there. It is wheat flour that the American Government must have and our American Patriots at home must provide it by savings in the homes. There is no other source of supply until the next harvest. Thus duty calls us to our part in the war.

Knowing that all loyal citizens are glad and willing to conform their house holds to the six pound ration until the new harvest, but knowing also that we have some among us who are disloyal and pro-German and perhaps not averse to seeing sacrificed the splendid brave youth of the nation who are going from our homes to fight for our freedom, the Government is protecting our loyal citizens against those disloyal in meeting this call for the saving of wheat flour. There is on the Statute Books a law against Hoarding under which those who hold an unreasonable amount of flour are being prosecuted by the Department of Justice in the Federal Courts. The penalty for convicted hoarders is a fine not to exceed \$5,000, and imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both.

The Food Administration has determined the amount of wheat that is available from now until harvest for the American people. It has determined that a reasonable use must not exceed six pounds per month per person and has stated that it is unreasonable in this emergency to have on hand more than a thirty days' supply on this ration for our householders.

Any person who has on hand more than this amount is liable to prosecution as a hoarder of flour under the law on orders from the Food Administration. The procedure is by indictment in the Federal Court.

Recognizing, however, that many patriotic persons, following practices formerly considered legitimate and usual, have laid in larger quantities of flour than in this time of National Emergency is considered reasonable and right, and that many of these persons acted in so doing from proper motives, the Food Administration in the interest of fairness and justice, now offers to those citizens who have thus acted in good faith, the opportunity of showing their patriotism and insuring themselves against the notoriety and penalties that would result from prosecution.

No person in Kentucky, therefore, who makes and files with their County Food Administrator the statement disclosed in the Pledge at the head of this article and holds his surplus flour for the Government, agreeing to turn it over if it is needed, will be prosecuted by the Government for hoarding flour.

The Food Administration will not call for your surplus unless it is necessary, and when it does call, will leave you your thirty days' supply, but it must know where the flour is and it must have your promise to turn it over as a measure of National Safety.

In some Kentucky counties, owing to shortage of supply, it has already been found necessary to direct that excess holdings be marketed, but it is only in cases of emergency that such action is contemplated.

When this call comes to you think of the needs of our soldiers, the brave boys who fight our battle for freedom, for the safety of our homes from the menace of the Huns. Don't let anyone say you are a slacker because you have not offered your surplus to the Government in time of need. Every pound of flour now counts in this time of trouble. Remember also that the influence of your offer on other citizens not so patriotically inclined, may save the lives of many brave boys from your own home town. Make your sacrifice for them and inscribe your name in this pledge of your Country's Roll of Honor!

FRED M. SACKETT,
Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky.

May 17th, 1918.

Canada Reduces Wheat Consumption.

Home consumption of wheat in Canada is now being reduced about 50 per cent to make possible an increase in wheat exports.

—Save Food.—

Be More Efficient Than the Enemy.
"The only way to win the war," Progressive Farmer believes, "is for us to be more efficient than the enemy. If the Hun soldier is efficient, ours must be made more efficient. . . . If the German farmer is efficient in feeding and clothing the German army, the American farmer must prove himself more efficient."

—Save Food.—

U. S. Cornmeal Output Doubled.
A canvass of the whole country by the Food Administration shows that the actual milling output of cornmeal increased from 3,000,000 barrels in October to nearly 6,000,000 barrels for March. During the past 18 months, the output of corn flour has increased 500 per cent.

—Save Food.—

No Sacrifice, Just a Change.
The program of food conservation in the United States leads Missouri Ruralist to say: "We Americans have not yet been asked for any real sacrifice. Our meatless day and wheatless meals are merely a matter of changing the bill-of-fare, substituting one food for another and are nothing compared with the rationing imposed on the English people and the voluntary rationing asked of the Canadians."

Parentetically Speaking.

Oh, Carranza sent a cable—(on the kaiser's birthday) gram
To the kaiser there at Pots—(that's a German palace) dam,
And it said, "Look out for Uncle (that's my northern neighbor) Sam,
For he's coming after you!"

Then the kaiser waved his iron
(as the papers have it) hand,
And he danced a little sara—(that's a Turkish tango) band,
And he said: "I'm safe in Heli—
(in the German sea) goland,
But I thank my friend Carranza."

—Chicago Tribune.

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered
Upon the Most Momentous
Months in the History of
The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Cobrier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hocake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gems.
Waffles.	

HEARTY DISHES	
Corn-meal croquettes.	Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.	
Italian polenta.	Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Cossy.

Clerk, Edgar Cochran.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell,
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.

Treasurer, W. M. Gardner,
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacy,
Assessor, D. H. Dawson
Coroner, vacant

Surveyor, vacant.
Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.
County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.

Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.

Second District, Robt. Mooley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month

Constable, Steve Dennis.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, J. L. Havens.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, D. B. Lykins.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Flores, Saturday after First Monday in each month.

Constable, B. Fearlin.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month.

Constable, Albert Bell.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month.

Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
Bernad E. Whitt, Chairman.

Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy,
Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.

Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterling

Superintendent's Office days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins,
Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt,
Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owens Stanley;

Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;

Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;

Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris,

Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene

State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;

Superintendent of Public Instruction
V. O. Gilbert;

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and
Statistics, Mat S. Cohen;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman
W. Keenan;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr.
J. D. Whitaker, Cannel City, Ky.

Representative Ninety-first District, Luther
Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville

Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle

Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield

Judge Earnest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green

Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia

Judge Fiem D. Sampson, Barbourville.

Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.

Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York

Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.

Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texa

Postmaster Gen., Albert S. Burseson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.

Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.

Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.

Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana

Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts

William R. Day, Ohio

Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee

John H. Clarke, Ohio

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming

Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts

Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

CORRESPONDENCE

MIMA.

Mrs. Belle McKenzie, of Ycum, visited her mother, Mrs. Catherine Robbins, and other relatives here Sunday night.

Forest Hill, of Relief, was at Dingus on business Monday.

Mrs. Emma Smith visited her brother, D. M. Rowland, at Dingus Monday.

Mrs. Martha Doolin has returned from a two weeks' visit at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Smith and children, of Ophir, visited relatives here Sunday night.

Dr. J. F. Smith, of Red Bush, was here Thursday and Friday.

Harry Rowland cut his hand very badly Thursday.

DAUGHT.

NANNIE.

Miss Gladys Hollon, a charming young lady of Hazel Green, is visiting her grandfather, L. G. Murphy, and other relatives on Greasy and Grassy this week.

Dr. Asa W. Nickell, of Louisville, and his sister, Mrs. Minnie Hale, of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting their father, J. S. Nickell, of near Ezel this week.

Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Nickell, of Ezel, went to Louisville Sunday in their 4'd. The roads are so bad that they are the first to go out in a machine.

Miss Roxie L. Hollon, of Hazel Green, is the main cook at the Hollon farm on Chapel branch. It seems that the town girls are doing their bit by getting out on the farm to help win the war.

Little Orene, daughter of Arlie and Bertha Cecil, of Consolation, who has been ill with inflammatory rheumatism for several months, is not expected to live. Mrs. Andy Tolliver, her grandmother, is at her bedside this week.

Miss Edna and Willie E. Murphy and Miss Jennie and Curtis Nickell, of Pine Grove, attended Decoration Day services at the Murphy graveyard.

Harry and Courtney Murphy are sick this week.

Uncle Bill Linden, an aged citizen, of Red river, died from the infirmities of old age, Tuesday, after a long illness. His brother and sisters will inherit his estate.

U. S. "Moving Day."

Camp Taylor, May 30, 1918.

Hon. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Editor:

Will write you a few lines to let you know that I am still living and liking the army fine.

I have been receiving the Licking Valley Courier regularly and am glad to get it as it better than a letter, for it gives us all the news. It is a sight to see the boys gather around to get the home news.

Also, I wish to express to you, on the part of the Morgan county boys here, our fullest appreciation of the patriotic part your paper is doing in our home county, and we feel you are doing your duty in helping, if not causing, the patriotic wave that is just getting in full swing in old Morgan. You all have certainly gone over the top, as we will in the next few months. And we will go knowing that the people of old Morgan have done their bit.

Well, we were quite shocked at receiving an order from the War Department that Camp Taylor was converted into an artillery camp, and all of the infantry units will leave here for Chillicothe, Ohio, to be housed at Camp Sherman. We will remain under the command of Gen. Harry C. Hale, who will become Commander at Camp Sherman. There are 2,700 of us to be moved, and it will take over 500 railroad cars to carry us. We don't know just when we will start, but we have everything ready and will go before the fifth of June. So send my paper to this address:

Co. H., 335 Inf., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Your friend,
LYNN B. WELLS.

A. P. Gullett, Dentist, will be at Wrigley June 10-11-12-13-14 to do dental work. 413-2

It is impossible to succeed on an impassable road.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

Local and Personal.

D. S. Williams, of Index, was here Saturday.

Rauleigh Hale, of Liberty Road, was in town Monday.

O. P. Carter, of Bonny, was in town on business Monday.

Harlan Davis, of Forest, was in town on business Friday.

John Brown, of Helier, is visiting relatives in the county.

D. N. Haney, of Malone, was in the city on business Monday.

W. C. DeHaven, of Flat Woods, was here last week on business.

Mrs. A. F. Blevins and son, Clifford, are visiting at Dingus.

Joe Haney, of Cannel City, was in the city on business Wednesday.

J. H. Strickland, of Insko, was here the first of the week on business.

Mrs. U. G. Dennis, of Lexington, is visiting relatives in the county.

R. B. Cassity, of Loveland, transacted business in town Saturday.

Jno. B. Phipps is in Carter and Boyd counties this week on legal business.

J. H. Perry, of Forest, joined the Courier circle while in town Saturday.

Judge I. C. Ferguson, of Elamton, was in the city on business Saturday.

J. L. Fugett and little grandson, of Liberty Road, were in town Friday.

Born, June 1, to the wife of Charley Keyser, Jr., at Charlottesville, Va., a boy.

Mrs. Sherman Lewis visited relatives on Lick Fork, near Pomp, this week.

George E. Nickell, of Cannel City, was here on business the first of the week.

John A. Fairchild, of Pomp, was a business visitor at the Courier office Tuesday.

Mason and Hezekiah Gullett, of Stacy Fork, were in town on business last week.

L. B. Reed has recently installed a new system of waterworks for the Commercial Inn.

Estill Byrd and Crawford Fuggett, of Greear, left for Lexington to enlist in the navy.

John Short, one of the Courier family, of Index, paid our office a pleasant social call Monday.

Marvin Romans, of Elamton, visited our office and subscribed for his county paper Saturday.

Albert Marshall, of Winchester, was here last week looking after some oil and gas interests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kendall entertained for dinner Sunday Mrs. Martha D. Wamack and family.

Garland Arnett, who has been at work in Lee county, near Beattyville, came home last week.

Dr. J. R. Gullett and son, Master Wathen, of Wrigley, were visiting in the city Thursday of last week.

W. C. Henry and little son, Willis Clay, of Mr. Sterling, are visiting relatives in the county this week.

Miss Nancy Bays, of Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Boyd Whit, and her niece, Mrs. Luther Blair.

U. S. Marshal Henry. M. Cox, of Covington, arrived yesterday to visit and look after some personal affairs.

Born, May 31, to the wife of Will Gross, of Index, twins, a boy and a girl—Ernest Lester and Nancy Hester.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick and Miss Ruth Womack were business visitors at this office on last Thursday afternoon.

Sam Patton is suffering from a severe case of rheumatism in his knees. He is compelled to use crutches when he walks.

T. H. Johnston, who is working at the carpenter trade at Fixer, Lee county, is at home on a few days' visit with his family.

J. E. Cottle, of Forest, was in town Monday and said he would start for Kansas in about two weeks to join in the wheat harvest.

S. S. Cassity, of Morehead, is here on business.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick is confined to her room with an attack of malaria.

Roger C. W. Womack has accepted a position as assistant clerk in W. H. Manker's grocery.

W. J. Oakley, who is attending a dental college at Louisville, came home Wednesday to register, although he had already enlisted in the dental corps of the army.

Charley Patton, of Jeff. Perry county, visited his father, Sam Patton, this week. Mr. Patton called on the Courier crew and subscribed for the paper while in town.

All lady members of the Church of Christ, both young and old, are urged to be present at a special meeting to be held at the church next Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

Claud Short was the first man in Morgan county to register for Uncle Sam this year. He registered Monday and left Tuesday for Lexington to be examined for service.

Wilmore, Jr., little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kendall, fell against a gas stove one day last week, burning one of his hands severely. The other hand was also slightly burned.

The funeral of George W. Elam will be preached at the South Fork Baptist church by Elders J. L. Ferguson and J. H. Cottle, Sunday, June 9, 1918.

Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Misses Mary Henry, of Index, and Fanny Johnston, of near town, were pleasant visitors at the Courier office Thursday of last week. Miss Henry ordered the Courier sent to her sister Gillian at Jackson.

Frank Hitch, a native born Kentuckian, but who cast his lot in the wild-west a great many years ago, and now resides at Hot Springs, S. D., was here last week looking after his oil and gas interests in this county. Mr. Hitch will probably do some drilling in this county this summer.

Henry-Caudill.

Mr. Ezra M. Henry and Miss Bertha Caudill were married Sunday afternoon June 2, by Eld. J. H. Cottle at his home near Forest.

The groom is the youngest son of the late John D. and Mrs. Henry. He is a young man of good habits, a successful farmer and business man.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Caudill, of Rowan county, and until recently was operator at the Central office of the W. M. Kendall Telephone Company. She is a young lady of many excellent qualities and has made many friends during her residence in West Liberty.

The Courier joins their host of friends in congratulations.

Returned to His Allegiance.

Since the war broke out my boys, five and eight years of age, have done nothing but talk or play war. One day with four other little fellows they decided to play war, insisting that my youngest boy be on the German side. After much arguing and crying and yet afraid to break up the game he finally decided to be a German. Each side took their places, supposedly behind the trenches. When the call came to fire the little fellow turned and fired at one of his own men. The older one seeing this yelled: "You can't down one of your own men," when defiantly he replied: "Aw, I'm turned traitor; I'm an American."—Exchange.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.

Dogs made a big raid upon a flock of sheep near Forest, owned by I. L. Cottle and Mrs. Susan Easterling, Saturday night. There were twelve sheep in the flock, ten of which were killed outright and the remaining two so badly injured that they will probably die.

It is said that the killing was done by hounds belonging to a bunch of fox hunters from Stacy Fork of Caney. The hunters were known to be in there that night, and it is said that they had 32 hounds with them.

Cottle-Bottoms.

Mr. Robert M. Bottoms, of Danville, Ky., and Miss Hazel Cottle were quietly married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Cottle, on Water street, at 4 o'clock, p. m., Sunday, Dr. Daniel Baldwin performing the ceremony.

We do not know the groom personally, but he is said to be a splendid type of young man, industrious, sober and of steady habits. He is at present employed as lineman for the Cumberland Telephone Company.

The bride is the oldest daughter of John Marion Cottle, of this town. She is a young lady of sweet disposition and splendid character. She is a printer by trade, having served her apprenticeship in the Courier office and later worked on several Eastern Kentucky papers.

The happy couple left Monday morning for Jackson where they will reside temporarily. The best wishes of a host of friends, including the Courier, accompanied them.

Store Painted Yellow.

J. O. Kash, formerly of this county but now a prominent merchant of Parker, Kansas, had the front of his store painted yellow and the words "slacker" and "coward" painted on the glass a short time since by indignant citizens.

It is said that Mr. Kash had been repeatedly solicited to contribute to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., but had contributed very little. He had bought no Liberty Bonds, and when solicited to do so informed the solicitors that when he got ready to buy bonds he would do so without being solicited. When the State Guard was being organized in that town he signed his name to the list, but added, "For local work only," and by so doing disqualified himself for that branch of the service.

In the same paper from which the above facts are gleaned, Kash had an article announcing his intention to leave the town and offering his store and residence for sale.

Notice.

To the Overseers of the various Public Roads of Morgan county: You will take notice that you will be required to warn your hands and begin working your section of the road on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1918, and you will be required to work two days each week thereafter until your road is in good condition as the law requires.

This means every overseer in Morgan county. And if you fail or refuse to work your roads as the law directs, I will immediately issue paper for you and you will show your reasons for not doing so in the court. Now, don't get it in your head that this is a joke, for I am in earnest and no man will escape. 413-4

Yours truly,

J. H. SEBASTIAN,
County Judge Morgan county.

Mill Feed Too High.

Mill feed is being sold too high. The mill price at mill is \$29.87 a ton (2,000 lbs.) and \$3.50 a ton for sacking; \$3.50 a ton plus the freight and you have the retail price, which should be \$36.87 per ton, or \$1.85 per hundred pounds, to which the freight may be added. This based on \$2.20 wheat.

Dealers must take notice of and comply with this ruling. Any charges by millers to dealers above the above price should be reported to me.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Admr. Morgan Co.

Arm Broken.

John Buford, little son of Mr. and Mrs. John McMan, fell from the back of a porch swing Sunday afternoon and sustained a compound fracture of the large bone of the right forearm. The other bone was bent and perhaps cracked. He was taken to the office of Dr. H. V. Nickell where the fracture was reduced. He suffered intensely all Sunday night. It is feared that the fall injured his head also.

Blank Deeds for sale at the Courier office.

Buy War Saving Stamps.

All About W. S. S.

WHAT Are They?

They are War Savings Stamps.

They are of two kinds—United States Thrift Stamps (25c each), United States War Savings Stamps (\$4.12 plus 1 cent for each month since January).

Sixteen U. S. Thrift Stamps plus from 12 to 23 cents in cash will purchase a War Savings Stamp, which when affixed to a War Savings Certificate is the guarantee of the Government and the people of the United States to repay on January 1, 1923, the full amount with interest at 4% compounded quarterly.

The U. S. Thrift card is a pocket-sized card given free of charge to purchasers of U. S. Thrift Stamps.

The War Savings Certificate is a pocket-sized folder given to holders of War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps are as safe as the United States.

WHY Should I Buy Them?

Because we are at war;

Because the more we save, the more labor and material will be available for the use of the government and for the support of our army;

Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom;

Because they establish the soundest and simplest basis of saving, which is the key to individual success;

Because there is no safer investment in the world;

Because War Savings Stamps must increase each month in value.

HOW Can I Buy Them?

As simple as buying postage stamps.

This is the simplest security ever offered by a great government to its people. Any man, woman or child who can save twenty-five cents can obtain at any Postoffice or Bank a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a thrift card to which to attach it. This starts you as an investor, and puts you behind the Government.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW, because the cost increases one cent every month after January 31, 1918. The sooner you buy them the less they cost.

The price of War Savings Stamps increases one cent each month until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23.

The cost is as follows:

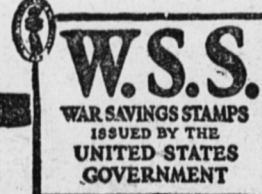
Jan. \$4.12	Apr. \$4.15	July \$4.18	Oct. \$4.21
Feb. 4.13	May 4.16	Aug. 4.19	Nov. 4.22
Mar. 4.14	June 4.17	Sept. 4.20	Dec. 4.23

No commissions are charged to you, or paid to any one.

Our soldiers and sailors may give their lives; you are asked only to lend your money.

WHERE Can I Buy Them?

At any Postoffice, Bank, Trust Company, and many other authorized selling agencies.



This Advertisement Contributed by

COMMERCIAL BANK, West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Ass't Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Camp Taylor, June 2, 1918.
Editor Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am in Camp Taylor and I want to hear the news from Morgan county. You will find enclosed fifty cents in stamps for which please send the Courier to Mrs. L. F. McGuire, Ebon, and it will be sent to me from home. With best wishes to the Courier and friends in Morgan, I am

A Soldier Boy,
ASA MCCUIRE.

Farmers Attention!

You will need labor!

You can get it here!

Tell your labor needs to K. J. Bowles,
County Agent.

He will supply them for you.

Your crops must be saved.

You must have labor.

You can get it from Mr. Bowles.

Kentucky Council of Defense.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of the taxes due the State and County for the years below named, I will

Monday, June 10, 1918,

at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., at 1 o'clock, p. m., offer for sale at public outcry, the following real estate:

Owner.	Nearest resident.	Year.	N.	acres.	Value.	Tax.	Pen.	Cost.	Total
Burchett, John	Jesse Gilliam	1917	40	\$150	\$4 67	\$0 24	\$2 50	\$7 41	
Cantrell, John M.	George Hulton	1916	50	400	7 13	84	2 50	10 47	
Dav, Alvin	James Day	1917	75	250	10 98	1 30	2 50	14 78	
Doolin, John	D M Rowland	1917	30	100	3 75	45	2 50	6 90	
Ferguson, Isaac P	Arch Ferguson	1916	25	50	2 22	36	2 50	5 08	
Fyffe, G W	Lizzie Fyffe	1916	25	75	3 46	46	2 50	6 42	
Fyffe, G W	Lizzie Fyffe	1917	25	75	3 58	44	2 50	6 52	
Keeton, Elizabeth	J F Gilliam	1917	35	100	1 50	18	2 50	4 18	
Keeton, Joe	Mort Lou	1917	75	150	3 68	44	2 50	6 62	
O'Neal, George	Fred O'Neal	1915	40	140	2 31	40	2 50	5 20	
" "	" "	1916	90	300	5 32	60	2 50	8 42	
" "	" "	1916	35	50	2 23	24	2 50	4 97	
Keeton, J H	" "	1917	200	510	11 90	1 42	2 50	14 82	

Persons owning the above real estate may have personal property sold in lieu thereof by having said personal property at place and time of sale.

L. A. LYKINS, Sheriff Morgan County,
By E. D. HAMILTON, D. S.

Buy W. S. S.